The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1871—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 172.

FOREIGN.

Life in Paris Under the Siege, as Sketched by an American.

King William Proclaimed Emperor of Germany.

A French Gunboat Sunk Off the Spanish Coast.

The Alabama Question.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

LIFE IN PARIS.

Washington, Jan. 21.—A letter received here, dated Paris, by a prominent official, tells us in an American who has stayed there during the siege gives a graphic account of life in the most remarkable under present circumstances.

Affairs are said to be in a most unpleasant condition. Coal gives out to-day (one week) and there are such things as lights or fires in the coldest weather ever known in Paris. Some of the people are suffering to a great degree for the necessaries of life, while among the rich and poor there is no suffering to speak of. The provisions are distributed with the greatest equality. Meat is now issued only one pound per day to each person. Bread is issued in a pure state, and is of excellent quality. Vegetables, fruit, and other articles of food are not to be had. Fuel is issued to the people by the government, and is distributed with the greatest equality. Provisions are not to be had except by the government. Provisions will last for about two months. The writer gives it as his opinion that Paris can not be taken by the capitulation of the provisions.

DISEMBARKMENT OF PARIS.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The Spanish Government has ordered the disembarkment of the Paris troops which have been advanced to within 300 miles of Madrid. The Spanish Government has also given notice to the French Government that it will not permit the passage of any more troops through Spain. The Spanish Government has also given notice to the French Government that it will not permit the passage of any more troops through Spain. The Spanish Government has also given notice to the French Government that it will not permit the passage of any more troops through Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

London, Jan. 19.—The Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs delivered an address in Parliament to-day, before his constituents, at Chatham, in which he referred to the Alabama question. He said that the case of his remarks, expressed his belief that the new Minister from the United States, Reverdy Johnson, would settle the Alabama question, England, and Mr. Gwyn, to reverse to a friendly and satisfactory settlement of the question. He also referred to recent negotiations looking to a Spanish settlement.

AN INTERDICTION.

Chancellor Jedburn has issued an interlocutory injunction stopping the sale, in Great Britain, of the Adulteration of Tobacco Act of 1859.

SOUTH AMERICA.

RUMOR OF VENEZUELAN WAR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Caracas advices report that a revolution has broken out in Venezuela. The revolt is headed by General Blanco, who is now Commander-in-chief of a fleet.

ILLINOIS.

SKOKIE.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.—The Cook County Supervisors have appointed A. Sherman to the office of Justice of the Peace.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MONEY, STOCK, AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Money was very quiet and easy at 6 per cent for call loans on Government securities, and 7 per cent on miscellaneous. Prime commercial paper, 9@10 per cent. Sterling exchange was dull and steady at 109½ for sixty days' commercial bills, and 110½ for sight. Gold opened at 110½, rose to 110¾, and closed at 110½. The sales aggregated $2,000,000. Government securities were dull and steady. The following were the closing quotations: 6s, 1881, coupon, 118½; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 114½; 5-20s, 1864, coupon, 114½; 5-20s, 1865, coupon, 114½; 5-20s, 1865, new, coupon, 114½; 5-20s, 1867, coupon, 114½; 5-20s, 1868, coupon, 114½; 10-40s, coupon, 111½; currency 6s, 117½. The exports of specie to Europe for the week ending to-day, aggregated $1,000,000. Considerable activity and excitement prevailed in the stock market to-day. The most remarkable feature was the sudden rise in Pacific Mail, which sprang from 39½ to 45½, and closed at 44½. The rise was caused by the report that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company had declared a dividend of 5 per cent. The following were the closing quotations: Pacific Mail, 44½; New York Central, 96½; Erie, 19½; Reading, 93½; Michigan Southern, 87½; Illinois Central, 118½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Chicago and Northwestern, 73½; Fort Wayne, 97½; Western Union Telegraph, 37½; Quicksilver, 36½; Canton Company, 46½; Cumberland Preferred, 34½; New York Central and Hudson River Consolidated, 96½; Hudson River, 140; Panama, 135; Union Pacific, 31½; Ohio and Mississippi, 31½; Wabash Preferred, 58

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1871.

COLLECTION OF CITY TAXES.

The Chicago Tribune is endeavoring to create an impression that there is no legal authority to authorize the collection of taxes in this city, by the sale of real estate, and that those who will not be worsted the Legislature appointed an officer for that purpose. The clause of the new constitution relied upon for this assertion is the following:

"The General Assembly shall provide, by law, that no county, city, town, township, or other municipality shall become indebted to any amount exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for the State or county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all bonds or obligations given by any county, city, town, township, or other municipality, for the payment of which the taxable property of the whole county shall be liable, shall, to the extent of five per centum upon the value of the taxable property, as aforesaid, be void."

But, the Tribune argues, repeals all previous laws providing for the collection of taxes, and thereby destroys any substitute until such time as the Legislature shall provide one. This is a weak assertion.

Constitutional provisions are of two kinds—those which are self-executing, and those which require legislation to carry them into effect. This article is of the latter kind, and was a restatement upon the Legislature to provide for a change in the method selling real estate for the non-payment of taxes. Until the Legislature does so, it has provided no substitute upon the subject contained in full force and operation. Any other rule of construction would destroy nearly every section of the government. The constitution says:

"The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessment, or by special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise." This varies materially from previous constitutional provisions, and is, by implication, suspended the previous law. Will it be claimed that it repealed all existing laws for the assessment of taxes until the Legislature shall provide other laws? If laws are necessary to supplement and are contained in the new constitution, in opposition to existing laws, they must be enacted before any person can legally refuse to pay his taxes. Any person who refuses to pay his property to be sold, under the judgment of Tribunal Court, in the expectation that the constitution repeals all existing laws and provided no others, will find the delusion a most expensive one.

THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

When Pepin and Charlemagne founded the Holy Roman Empire, and their chief was recognized by the Pope, in consecration, the expulsion of the Lombards, the city of Aix-la-Chapelle was the seat of their power and authority. The territorial limits of the Empire, at its full extent, included all of Germany, from the Alps to the North Sea, and from the Rhine to Hungary. Charlemagne was crowned Emperor in 800. With the exception of the Napoleonic dynasty, which the warlike dignitaries which had composed the Imperial Council, or Diet, made the imperial crown of Germany elective, subject, in some measure, to the approval of the Pope. It followed a long line of Emperors, more illustrious for extending down to the year 1800—or 1,000 years from Charlemagne's coronation. During that long period the "Emperor" was the great item of Europe, overshadowing all others in importance, as a matter of course, pretty nearly always involved in war with one or more of his subordinates. Though the Emperor for the first century was French, or, more properly, Frankic, the other nationalities were represented by the O'Connors, Hollys of Germany, and his son Otho, conquered the Danes, Saxons, and Sclavic races. Succeeding Emperors added more territory, and were involved in frequent controversies with the Popes, who assumed the office of crowning and confirming their elected successors, frequently failed by the Emperors, leading to disastrous wars. Various wars of succession took place, in which the Emperors had to take sides, and were often successful, and sometimes unsuccessful.

The last famous fighting for title by character was Frankic II, of Austria, who really had not title, authority outside his own ancestral dominions. Germany was distracted by Napoleon, and Austria found herself, by Napoleon's defeat, at the head of the minor States, and one of them. This would, doubtless, be unpleasant to the humbled Frankic, and the idea was, therefore, abandoned.

The conquered nations provided that the victor party should have the glory of capturing the five prisoners, but that they should be quietly conveyed to a hotel in Jersey City, which is neutral territory; there to await the arrival of reinforcements from the United States, or suspected spies another pleasure.

What the ulterior plan may be has not yet been divulged; but so little is our faith in compromises that we look in each new telegram to learn that the war has broken out again. The next gale that sweeps from the East may bring to our ears the clash of resounding orations in Jersey City; and as civil wars are, proverbially, the most bloody, we are by no means sure that that 45th Congress will not be likened to Cromwell, before to-morrow's sun shall have risen. The only hope for O'Donovan Rossa and his persecuted compatriots is that, by the timely arrival of reinforcements, they may be so strengthened as to give battle to both the Gotham Generals. Failing this, they must abandon tactics for strategy, and apply to Barnard for an injunction.

THE REASON.

When schoolboys are at a loss for a subject for their weekly "compositions" they invariably fall back upon "The Seasons" with which to fill a page of foolscap. Their treatment of "Autumn" is not often original, while waiting that brevity which is the soul of wit, that that dilly-yed in the composition of a school-mate of our own, which, in title, body, and conclusion, was as follows: "THE HOG. The hog is a very useful animal. He furnishes us with bristles for shoe-brushes, nevertheless, is right in his choice of subject, having learned his treatment of it may be, from the material and, consequently, to the edification of the reader. The conclusion of the season even there is nothing of more importance than the question of weather. The etymologist, the moralist, and the student of the great universe never forgets the influence of climate on the character of the boys of nations, and in his researches only shows that the child who writes upon the seasons was the father of the man. The paternal plantation even are not unfrequently inherited, and the disquisitions of the time are of as little value as the boy. We do not like, while ventilating upon this bold subject, we are nevertheless rash enough to rise to remark that we have a word to say upon winter.

In the first place, if there is any use in it, we are in a fair way to find it out. Whether it is the kind of use which gave us, or did not give us, a hot summer—we forget which—that are responsible for the cold of winter, we do not know; but we do know that, this winter, we have had plenty of winter. The cold is unusually severe, and the snow are unusually deep, and, if they are a good thing, we have, if not too much, at least enough of it. Whatever the mention may say, or the editor may say, we say that cold is cold, and snow is snow. In the time of adversity" are, for this occasion, synonymous terms. Whether it is an open question that the most vigorous and healthful of the human race are those who have been subjected to the most severe cold, and the most rugged of the climates, we will not here undertake to decide. If the subject shall be investigated, however, we suggest that the Siberians shall first settle the question as to whether the dominant race be and whether we live long. While giving, without a few days, the claims of our antipodes and all of our world to a high intellectuality or long living in health, we certainly that it is almost only a few weeks ago when Sydney Smith's wish that he could take off his flesh and sit in his bones had our cordial sympathy, and when our chief anxiety was lest something should happen to us, dearest friend, the ice-man. We could understand them how, to a dweller in the tropics, civilization should seem to be a failure for the people who find so much to do in keeping cool. The present generation is intolerable impertinence do not whose chief anxiety was to avoid meeting at all. If only he could find a spot where more calmness was tolerable. From this condition we have recently recovered, and we never go out of doors without reflecting that we are in momentary danger of falling asleep, and that, if we do, we shall never awaken again. And here is our present, peaceful, pensive upon the vast of original reflection in the average man, who goes on steadily hugging, or shooting, or freezing, or poisoning himself, to a large percentage of his number has only, in this connection, to whose his own time during next year, months of the year, when he may quietly sit down upon his own fire-stop and die in a nice, becoming and painless, even agreeable, manner.

Dr. Smith, the philosopher, maintains that the potential cause of winter sets at a perpetual tide in Northern seas, and that so it is due their genial strength in all this endless and need dominant. Perhaps so; but even those who do not look to the Arctic regions for the cause of winter have unfeignedly modified the old treatment of bathing the side of house; and it may also be questioned whether the admirable system of the tank of water, after the manner of the Arabs, will not be found adapted to the metropolitan principles.

Then some moralists declare, Dr. Southey among them, that Home is an institution which belongs to wintry climes, and that it is almost unknown within the tropics. If this declaration is founded in fact, we should certainly join issue on this point. And last we should ask for a definition, and insist that our adversaries should show that home is by more in the sense of a dwelling, a fixed spot on the globe, with, possibly, a mint-julep. It is possible, we think, for home to exist with the doors and windows open as well as with them shut, and a seat in the garden may be quite as desirable as a seat by the fire-side. Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman were quite as much at home, we imagine, in the garden as in the parlor. Home is where the heart is, and the heart is where it is happy.

And then, when on the very verge of it grade temperature, we are going to be told that winter is a good thing, because it tends to exalt the domestic affections! Domestic affections, indeed! Why, we are not even able to get a fire in the grate, and we are expected to sit down before it and toast our shins! Domestic affections, forsooth! Why, right here in Chicago, we have endured domestic affections enough to last us for a year or two, and we are willing that it is almost only a few weeks ago when Sydney Smith's wish that he could take off his flesh and sit in his bones had our cordial sympathy, and when our chief anxiety was lest something should happen to us, dearest friend, the ice-man. We could understand them how, to a dweller in the tropics, civilization should seem to be a failure for the people who find so much to do in keeping cool. The present generation is intolerable impertinence do not whose chief anxiety was to avoid meeting at all. If only he could find a spot where more calmness was tolerable. From this condition we have recently recovered, and we never go out of doors without reflecting that we are in momentary danger of falling asleep, and that, if we do, we shall never awaken again. And here is our present, peaceful, pensive upon the vast of original reflection in the average man, who goes on steadily hugging, or shooting, or freezing, or poisoning himself, to a large percentage of his number has only, in this connection, to whose his own time during next year, months of the year, when he may quietly sit down upon his own fire-stop and die in a nice, becoming and painless, even agreeable, manner.

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There are many things which the French unquestionably do better than all the rest of the world, and one of these things is retreating from the Prussians. Three days ago, General De Chanzy, who seems to have been assigned to a very select job of falling back, reported that he had engaged the enemy, and was falling back backwards. "At three o'clock," the informer he was being overwhelmed by the numbers of the enemy, and was falling back backwards." At four o'clock he was compelled, by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, to fall back backwards." At five o'clock he was falling back backwards." At six o'clock he was falling back backwards." At seven o'clock he was falling back backwards." At eight o'clock he was falling back backwards." At nine o'clock he was falling back backwards." At ten o'clock he was falling back backwards." At eleven o'clock he was falling back backwards." At twelve o'clock he was falling back backwards." At one o'clock he was falling back backwards." At two o'clock he was falling back backwards." At three o'clock he was falling back backwards." At four o'clock he was falling

THE LADIES.

Meeting of the Cook County Woman's Suffrage Association.

Mrs. H. S. Brooks' Report of the Washington Convention.

Address of Mrs. Post, who Votes in Wyoming Territority.

Mrs. Stanton's Views Concerning Suffrage and the Marriage Relation.

Hon. Fernando Jones' Experience at the National Capitol.

What He Missed, and How He Came to Falter.

Side Remarks and Cross-Examinations.

A regular meeting of the Cook County Woman Suffrage Association was held yesterday afternoon in Lower Farwell Hall. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. Wallace, who announced from Washington, and for the benefit of the reporters present. There were about fifty ladies present, of whom a majority were married.

Several, previously busy knitters of the parish quieted in their work, and listened, looked, talked in relation to the manner in which their sex-mates were represented in the Legislature. Some knitted and talked, others knitted and listened, and a few, more industrious, knitted and thought. Of the latter class was all there was of the press. It is their custom to report what is said and done, and to publish a correct report of the proceedings of the meeting; but, from the manner in which the ladies talked, it is a matter of doubt whether the report will be published or not. Our reporter was not present at the meeting, for that was all there was in it. Mr. Fairbank had invited a number of his lady friends to spend the afternoon and evening with him, and they were there. Our reporter was there. He was there to see and hear some of the ladies who had been to Washington, and to report their doings. He was there to see Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Post, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Catherine Waite, and a few others who had been to Washington, and he was there to hear them

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Fenwick and the White Stocking Case—Decline of the Controversy.

Nim and Rudolphe's All-Night Race—What Some of a Billiard Match.

Base Ball.

The interest of amateurdom centers around the meeting of the delegates of the Chicago Convention with those of the National Convention, to be held in New York on the 2d of February, for the purpose of forming a National Association. The Chicago Convention will meet in Library Hall, in the Tribune building, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be composed of delegates from the Excelsior, Forest City, Mutual, Empire, Chicago, Lake, Dexter, Live Oak, Union, Star, Pacific, Prairie State, Tribune, Western, Atlantic, Crescent City, Peerless, Ogden, Garden City, Aurora, Rockford, Rock Island, Peoria, Bloomington, Galena, Dixon, Freeport, Monitor, Winnebago, Rockton, Belvidere, Janesville, Beloit, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Waukegan, Evanston, Oak Park, Hyde Park, Englewood, Lake View, Lake Forest, Riverside, Lockport, Joliet, Wilmington, Kankakee, Momence, Watseka, Iroquois, Onarga, Gilman, Rantoul, Paxton, Fairbury, Chenoa, Lexington, Bloomington, Normal, Mackinaw, Delavan, Tremont, Pekin, Peoria, Canton, Lewistown, Rushville, Macomb, Monmouth, Galesburg, Knoxville, Abingdon, Oquawka, Keithsburg, Aledo, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Cedar Rapids, Marion, Dubuque, Clinton, Fulton City, Sabula, Savanna, Mount Carroll, Freeport, Rockford, Belvidere, Beloit, Janesville

CRITICAL LORIN.

Queen Adam was questioned as to his early years, characteristic that utterances. "Her parents were those that gavest to be with her age of the tree and I did eat."

Variety was the thing learned: beside, the adam child always have pretty verses.

Art and ingenuity were branded between Charlotte cutting bread for the children, and Patti singing for the infants. But children nothing bread and butter, sweet pepper, and Charlotte spreading it between us. Long years for the infants engrained school-dresses, tumbled hair, and sodden down-slippers. In art and leger-beer Fulfilled their critical destiny.

The French found a piquant and Rabbi-relished ideal done up in silks and laces. It had to be—the very essence of variety. Madame Lorin developed a remarkable, "I no means novel, tasks for something flashing, dress up in gorgeous array. The patient, loving little wife, who, while sewing, discovered that silks and laces carried of all the prizes. Naturally petticoat in white dress in was at a discount. Ornamental women bonnet in the ground. Of course it followed that the traditional duty of all womankind to be ornamental. She toiled and fretted the midnight oil to be so—and she succeeded. In appearance, she industriously copied the most approved models. She sought, regardless of trouble and cost, to be all that was most lovely and fair.

Behold her reward! Man, most gratuitous of iconoclasts, rears his idols, but for the pleasure of demolishing them. Silks and laces had no charm for the connoisseur. Trade after trade is launched against the extravagance of women. All the sins of the world are laid at her feet. Her grandmothers are extolled to the skies for having managed to do starvation with silks, and laces and back hair. Only modern women do that, sinners. It is not known that any eminent philosopher has been humble enough to drink water, even for the sake of a modern American, if she certainly did one. But may it please the gods that the great cry of the day, the being done up to silks and laces or can't afford to stay so, it be is. It is a frivolous heresy, and can't talk sense; it neglects its children, and is positively unfit to be a companion to sit by the fireside.

But if 'tis a very serious to marry, and doesn't stick to it to rain, what is there to be done? Shall we have a Bureau of Matrimonial Inquiries, and issue to all by the firesides and talk sense? There are plenty of them. Perhaps we won't marry a being that isn't done up in silks and laces, and that is a great loss of time

FAVERSHAM.

From Wednesday, 1871.

From a Special Correspondent of The New York Herald.

Faversham, the ancient town of Faversham, in the county of Kent, is the centre of the hop district of England. Its population, a great portion of which is employed in the hop trade, is about 10,000. Its streets are narrow, crooked and ill-paved, and its houses are old and of the meanest sort of brick and mortar.

There is something, you bet, that began with

[illegible] ...ought, though, I mean, as an issue to be

[illegible] ...ed, and the Emperor William, was with reasonable [illegible] ...ed by the Emperor Napoleon, at the [